

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1822.

No. 116.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE

HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber in Hillsborough, on Wednesday evening last, the 17th instant, a negro girl by the name of PRISCILLA, formerly the property of Wm. Clinton, of said town. She is about eighteen or nineteen years of age, black, and stout built; was brought from Wilmington, and will probably aim to get there again. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will deliver said negro to Thomas Clancy, sheriff of Orange county, N. C. or secure her in any jail so that I get her again.

Benjamin Ellis.

April 19. 15-3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West { Original attachment, levied
vs. John Sharp. { on the lands of Boston
Sharp and others, and they
summoned as garnissenes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50 15-3w

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Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50 15-3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

John S. West { Original attachment, levied
vs. John Sharp. { on the lands of Boston
Sharp and others, and they
summoned as garnissenes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50 15-3w

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Henry Albright { Original attachment, levied
vs. John Sharp. { on the lands of Boston
Sharp and others, and they
summoned as garnissenes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

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J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 50 15-3w

NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huake, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,
consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials

There will also be sold,
One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear
Bank Stock,
Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from 40 to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash.

John Huske,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20. 11-tds

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Brass Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.

Plated Gig Harness, 40 00

Common ditto, 25 00

Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00

Common ditto, 55 00

Breath Bands, by the pair, 8 50

Blind Urchins, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce.

Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100-ff

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

of

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

© Hillsborough Masonic Lottery. D

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building of a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08-ff

LOST,

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a dead executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822. 12-3w

© Take Notice. D

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public TAXES for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4. 95-

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of 1000 Dollars.

1 500

3 100

10 of 50 Dollars.

100 10

2500 5

2626 Prizes, { More Prizes than Blanks.

2374 Blanks,

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

viz.

10 of 50 Dollars.

100 10

2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venilia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April 18. 12-3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 18.

Mr. Floyd, who has been absent from the house for some weeks, on account of ill health in his family, this day resumed his seat.

This being the day of the week for presenting petitions, there were presented, among others, the following:

By Mr. Rochester, the petition of the corporation of Georgetown, in this district, praying that the bill, now pending before this house, to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace

Mr. Tatnall moved to strike out the four first sections of the bill, for the purpose of testing the question whether the house was disposed to reduce the army from its present establishment.

Mr. T. delivered a speech of considerable length in support of the motion he had made.

Mr. Poinsett, who seconded the motion, adduced a variety of arguments in support of the position taken by Mr. Tatnall.

Mr. Sterling, of N. Y. then took the floor on the same side, and occupied the attention of the house for nearly an hour, when

Mr. Eustis replied; and Mr. Bassett having asked for a division of the question, so as to have each section put separately.

Mr. Woodcock announced his intention, should the house refuse to strike out the first section, hereafter to propose some amendments thereto, when

Mr. Cocke expressed a wish to express his sentiments on the subject, and the hour being late, he moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to, and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 16.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee to whom was referred a bill from the senate supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, to promote the cultivation of the vine and olive," reported the same without amendment; which, on motion of Mr. R. was ordered for a third reading on Friday next.

The committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution, in relation to the use of Imlay's new invented patent for the security of the mail, and the same being laid on the table—

Mr. Bateman moved two amendments, the one to make it imperative upon, instead of discretionary with, the postmaster general to obtain and use the said improvement; and the other striking out the direction to pay the expense from the contingent funds of the post office department; which were respectively adopted, and the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. the house agreed to consider a bill from the senate, supplementary to an act for the relief of purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820; and, after a few remarks by Mr. Rankin, explanatory of the necessity for the bill, and by Mr. McCoy in opposition to it, the bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the Seminole campaign, was read a third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill in addition to the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States."

The question recurred upon striking out the first section of the bill—

Mr. Cocke opened the debate, to whom

Mr. J. Speed Smith replied, in a speech of considerable length; when

Mr. Woodcock, after presenting a variety of considerations on the subject, concluded by proposing to amend the first section so as to retain, in addition to the present provisions of the bill, the adjutant general, the surgeon general, and one inspector general.

Mr. McDuffie expressed his sentiments at length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Floyd in its favor.

Some remarks ensued in relation to the effect of the question before the house, in which Messrs. Rhea, Smith, of Md. Taylor, and Williams, of N. C. took part.

Mr. Colden took a general view of the subject, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cocke would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Woodcock,) although it did not fully meet his views of the subject.

The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Woodcock was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Rhea was opposed to the motion and Mr. Wright in favor of it.

Mr. Smith, of Md. expressed his sentiments in opposition to the motion, when the question was taken thereon and negatived, ayes 41, noes 89.

On motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. the committee rose and reported, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 17.

Mr. Rochester submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, so as to open a free communication and direct intercourse for vessels of every description with the internal canal navigation of the state of New York.

Mr. Edwards of N. C. called for the question of consideration; which was decided in the affirmative.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, Mr. Rochester made a few remarks in support of it, and Mr. Edwards of N. C. in opposition to it; when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. F. Johnson, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported a bill further to regulate the post office department; which was read twice and committed.

A bill from the senate to perfect certain locations of the public lands in the state of Missouri, was read twice and committed.

An engrossed resolution providing for the security of the public mail by the adoption of Imlay's plan therefor, was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill in addition to the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment.

The question recurred upon striking out the second section of the bill, which was carried—and, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the third section was also stricken out.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, also moved to strike out that part of the 4th section which provided to reduce the quartermaster general to the rank of a colonel; and, after a few remarks by the mover, the question was taken, and the motion was negatived.

Mr. Tracy moved to strike out the subsequent part of the same section, which provides for the abolition of the offices of two quartermasters, and the question being taken thereon, it was carried.

Mr. Woodcock, after a number of appropriate remarks, submitted the following amendment, as a second section to the bill:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to cause to be consolidated and arranged the companies and regiments of infantry and artillery, so as to form four regiments of infantry, consisting of ten companies each, and two regiments of artillery, consisting of ten companies each, with the necessary regimental staff to each regiment, and to cause the surplus or supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, to be dismissed from service, from and after the — day of —.

A very general discussion ensued upon the amendment, which extended to the general policy of the present military establishment of the country; and in which the amendment proposing to reduce and consolidate was supported by Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Wright and Mr. Rhea, and opposed by Mr. Poinsett, Mr. Wood, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Cook, Mr. Tatnall, and Mr. Eustis; when the question was taken, and the amendment negatived— ayes 62, noes 95.

The bill having been gone through with, and the blanks filled,

Mr. Hardin submitted, as an additional section, an amendment, the purport of which was to repeal all such acts, orders, rules, and resolutions, as have allowed to the officers, and persons of the army, or at the military academy at West Point, commutation for servants' hire, subsistence or clothing; and the question thereon being taken, it was carried.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, April 18.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred a bill from the senate, to authorize the corporation of the City of Washington to drain the low grounds, and to ornament certain parts of the public reservations in said city, reported the same without amendment, which, on motion of Mr. K. was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill from the senate to ascertain claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida, was twice read and referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, and for other purposes.

Mr. Chambers moved to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for Fort Calhoun.

This motion gave rise to a discussion which spread into a wide debate, and after thirty-one speeches had been made thereon by Messrs. Chambers, Walworth, Floyd, F. Johnson, Trimble, Warfield, Cocke, and Colden, in favor of the motion, and by Messrs. Bassett, Mercer, Little, Smith of Md. McCoy, Tod, Breckinridge, Poinsett, Nelson, of Md. Wright, Baylies, and Sergeant, against it, the committee, before any question was taken thereon, rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Friday, April 19.

The bill from the senate supplementary to the act to set apart and dispose of part of the public lands to encourage the cultivation of the vine and olive, was read a third time, and after some debate, passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill making further appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1822.

The question recurred upon striking out the appropriation for the erection of Fort Calhoun, on the Chesapeake.

The debate was opened by Mr. Bassett in opposition to the motion. He viewed the facts connected with the progress of the work, and replied to

the observations made yesterday by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Trimble.) He thought we were not departing from the economy of Jefferson, but on this subject were following with unequal steps the policy which that statesman had recommended. He dwelt upon the calamities that might ensue to the country in the result of an unsuccessful naval conflict with an enemy, if we had not fortifications to shelter a retreat, or to afford protection to our cities, and expatiated at length upon the peculiar importance and expediency of the fort in question.

After a long debate, the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 20.

Mr. Hardin, from the select committee heretofore appointed on the subject of retrenchment of the public expenditure, made a further report thereon, accompanied by a bill.

[The report recommends a reduction of the pay and mileage of members, &c. to \$6 per day, and a correspondent reduction in the salaries of the officers of the two houses, &c. and states that such a reduction will produce an annual saving of more than \$90,000.]

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union (Mr. Condict in the chair) on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

The question recurred upon striking out the appropriation for the erection of Fort Calhoun on the Chesapeake, and the same was put and negatived by a large majority.

The appropriation for fortifying Mobile Point being under consideration.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the section, and to insert in lieu thereof an appropriation for the specific purpose of collecting materials for that fortification. The principle on which he preferred a specific appropriation was that the money heretofore appropriated for the fortification at Middle Point, had not been applied to that object, but had been transferred to Col. Gist, at Norfolk, and he referred to documents on the subject.

After some opposition the amendment was adopted.

After the appropriation for fortifications at the Rigollets, and Chef Menteur, had been carried, Mr. Sergeant moved to insert a clause to make an appropriation of \$19,000, to complete the Arsenal at Frankfort, Pa.

The motion was supported by the mover, and opposed by Mr. Smith, of Md. but before any question was taken thereon, the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, April 22.

Mr. Butler submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the contract between the war department of the U. States, and Elijah Mix, of the 25th July, 1818, to report whether the same was made in pursuance of law, and whether the said Mix has performed his covenant, and such other facts as they may deem proper, relative to said contract.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Butler remarked, that he discovered, on consulting the documents on this subject, that, according to the contract, there was due to the United States the delivery of 150,000 perch of stone, on the 1st of January last, and that, on that day there had been actually delivered only 102,437 perches, so that the contract had not been fulfilled on the part of Mr. Mix, and was no longer binding on the U. States. Besides, he said, there were to say the least, suspicious appearances about this contract. No proposals for this contract were publicly invited by advertisement or otherwise. It was said, too, that Mr. Mix had sold out his contract at a dollar and a half per perch, and Mr. B. said he observed, from the account of contracts last before the house, that a contract had actually been made by the government at Philadelphia, for stone, to be delivered at the Peapatch, for a dollar and a half per perch, whilst three dollars per perch was paid to Mix. Taking the time, place, and manner of the contract into consideration, and the default of the contractor to fulfil his engagement, he had thought proper to submit this resolution. No appropriation that is made at this session, Mr. B. contended, ought to be expended under that contract.

Mr. McDuffie said, he was very glad the gentleman from New Hampshire had introduced this resolution. It was the proper course to pursue in cases of this kind. If there was anything improper in the conduct of any officer of the government, it was proper to inquire into it, not incidentally in debate or by extrinsic statements on this floor, but by judicial investigation. Whilst up, Mr. McDuffie said he would state, that, on an investigation, the facts of this case would be found very different from what they had been represented to be. He was authorised to say, that, if Mr. Mix had not taken this contract, a loss would have been occasioned to the United States of 75,000 dollars—the contract having been taken by Mr. Mix at half a dollar per perch less than was just about to be contracted for with another person. A great deal had been said about the ex-

travagance of the price of this stone. At this time such a price would be high; but the contract was made in the year 1818, at which time every article was higher than it now is, in consequence of the depreciation of the national currency; which fact ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sawyer said he had no objection to this resolution, but as for the abrogation of the contract with Mr. Mix, on account of his failure to deliver a stipulated quantity of stone, it was sufficient to say, that if the allegation were true, the fault lay not with Mr. Mix, but with this house, which reduced the appropriation for fortifications below the amount required by the secretary of war to comply with existing contracts. For this Mr. Mix was certainly not to blame.

Mr. Cambreleng said he hoped the resolution would be adopted. He thought from the statement which had been made by the gentleman from New York some days since, that the subject required investigation. On one point he begged leave to differ from the gentlemen from South Carolina and North Carolina. He did not think that government, under any circumstances, ought to have made a contract with Mr. Mix. This opinion was formed from what he had heard from gentlemen on different sides of the house on this subject.

Mr. Metcalfe proposed an amendment for giving to the committee power to send for persons and papers. He did not mean to censure the individual who was implicated in this discussion, nor to exonerate him from censure. But he was induced to believe some very satisfactory information might be got on this subject by a resort to oral testimony.

Mr. Butler accepted the proposed amendment as part of his motion; and thus modified, Mr. Butler's motion was agreed to without opposition.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. (Mr. Condict in the chair.) on the bill making further appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1822.

The remainder of the sitting was spent upon the various provisions of this bill.

Foreign Intelligence.

Berlin, Feb. 14.

The latest accounts from St. Petersburg bring the following particulars:

Numerous conferences are held in the Hotel of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, respecting Turkey. Baron Stroganoff is present at these councils, and seems to have great influence. Many couriers were despatched, some to the head quarters of the Russian armies, and others with despatches for the Russian ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts. Some aid de camps, and other superior officers from the south of Russia, have arrived at St. Petersburg. The profound secrecy is observed, both with regard to the diplomatic negotiations and the military dispositions. A Turkish agent is said to have arrived at Teheran, to arrange all the differences between the Porte and Persia.

We have received a Flanders mail bringing Brussels papers to the 22d inst. An article dated from the Bank of the Danube, states, upon the authority of advices from Constantinople, that it was extremely doubtful whether the war with Persia had really terminated; on the contrary, recent intelligence tended to confirm not only the continuance of the war, but also that hostilities had been commenced with the entire knowledge and approbation of the Persian government.

Paris, February 17.

"I perceive by a letter from Trieste, dated Jan. 21, that all the news from the east continues favorable to the cause of the Greeks; that the troops of Mahomet Pacha of Negropont, have been beaten by the Greeks of Castro, who have taken possession of the town of Livadia; and that the Hydriotes disembarked in the Gulf, and attacked the retreating Turks. The letter adds, that the citadel of Athens continues to be blockaded by the Greeks.

"On the other hand, I have before me a letter from Marsailles of the 8th inst. from which I will extract a few paragraphs:

"Advices from Athens confirm in a positive manner, that the Turks have surrendered the citadel of that town, and that the Greeks have hoisted on its rampart the standard of Independence.

"The Pyrennes is again in the power of the Athenians. Every day there arrives in Morea, men and ammunition from Sweden, Holland, and Germany. The Greeks are surprised at the conduct of the Porte with respect to them. The grand seignor openly protects those who are still at Constantinople.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A Vienna article is published in the Paris papers, of the following purport: That the cabinet of Vienna has at length taken a decisive step in the affairs of Russia and the Porte.—Prince Metternich has addressed a circular to all the European courts, and the different governments of Germany. In this remarkable note, Austria is said to have returned to the tone of authority she formerly

exercised in Europe, and to have directly declared that she will not have war, and is determined to employ all her means for the preservation of peace. It is confidently believed that the court of Vienna holds this language in concert with the courts of England and France, who have been previously informed thereof, and between whom and Austria the most perfect harmony of views exists in relation to Turkey. It is surmised from this, that the Austrian cabinet puts little faith in the pacific professions of Russia towards the Porte. It is also reported, that the Duke Decazes has left Paris for Germany charged with an important mission. The Paris papers mention, that private accounts from London speak of an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England, in case of war in the East.

A Warsaw article states that the total of the Russian army ready to take the field, exclusive of the corps stationed in Bessarabia, at 80 to 100,000 infantry, 30 to 40,000 cavalry, and 130 pieces of artillery.

Baltimore, April 19.

Arrived at this port yesterday the brig Midas, Dickerson, 56 days from Smyrna. A squadron of observation was, lying at Smyrna when the Midas sailed, consisting of nine sail of French, three English, and five Austrian—a Dutch frigate had sailed a few days before for Mahon, but was to return. The presence of such a formidable force tended to keep the Turks in awe, and afforded great protection to the Franks and the resident European merchants. The Turkish fleet, of about 60 sail, including transports, had come out from Constantinople, and were seen off Morea the beginning of February. The Greek fleet were lying in different ports of the Archipelago, refitting. No satisfactory news of war between Russia and the Porte had been received at Smyrna.

Manilla, August 29, 1821.

Arrived here the sloop Seaflower, of Calcutta, captain W. Spiers, from the Tawee Tawee Islands. This ship had a most fortunate escape from being taken by the Malays, of which the following is an outline:—She had been some days trading there, but on the last day some dispute took place as to

speech on the 1st of March. He complimented them on the new proof which the opening of the new legislature affords of the stability of the constitutional system, and upon the defeat of the attempts made upon the public tranquility by the good sense and constancy for which the Spaniards are so conspicuous.

The most important article in these papers is that of the capture of Ali Pacha by the Turks, which comes in a shape entitled to credit. The Malta Gazette of Feb. 12, contains extracts from two letters received at Corfu from Prussia. The first dated Feb. 1. announces that all the outworks and forts of Joanna, were taken by the besieging army, and that Ali had placed himself in a small well secured casemate, with two of his women and a few followers, on some barrels of gunpowder with his treasures, ready to destroy himself in any dangerous emergency. He had demanded to be sent to Constantinople, and declared that he had two most important communications to make to the Sultan.

The other letter dated Feb. 5, announces that Ali was at length a prisoner to Hushid Pacha. He was seized on Friday night by Atanasi Vena, a Greek chief in his own service, who had made an agreement with the Turkish commander, and delivered him over to the Turkish troops about nine o'clock. He had 35 Greeks and 18 Turks with him—He was carried to Peramo, about two miles distant, and kept prisoner in one of his palaces. He was assured of safety for the moment, and of being immediately sent to Constantinople. He is said to have had immense treasures with him.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, April 20.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Herald, in 33 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 11th March, and the Liverpool Courier of the 13th of the same month.—Their contents are more than usually interesting. France seems to be threatened with serious internal commotions. Ireland is far from being tranquil, notwithstanding the insurrection act is in full force, and new outrages are daily committed; on the first of March, twelve of the guilty rioters were executed in the neighborhood of Cork. A war between Russia and Turkey is spoken of in the London papers, with confidence, but the movements of the Russian army do not seem to indicate such a result. Mr. Tierney, in a debate in the house of commons on the reduction of the 5 per cent. remarked, "that there was now an almost universal conviction, in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable."

A letter from Odessa states that the Schah of Persia has refused the intervention of the English minister, and has issued a formal declaration of war against the Porte.

London, March 8.

The following is an extract of a private letter which we have received this morning from Paris. In that capital, amongst the best informed persons upon political events, the persuasion is very strong that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey, and that the declaration of war by the former power, will soon be put forth.

We can add nothing to this belief of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday night.

A commercial courier arrived here to-day, from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 17th of February. It was believed at his departure that war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders had been sent to all the armes and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.—The grand dukes were gone to the army, and the emperor and his ministers were expected to set off immediately.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday. The internal state of France is evidently not a satisfactory one. Without advertizing to what may or may not be the causes of the events which are taking place, the fact is undeniable that plots and conspiracies prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated than another is made, and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris journals.

It is affirmed, that a new delay has been granted to the Porte for the return of a satisfactory answer to the ultimatum of the Russian Cabinet. This delay will expire on the 15th March; at which period, according to all probability, war will be declared.

An article from Nuremberg states that the grand dukes Nicholas and Michael, had arrived at Minsk, the headquarters of the Russian army, where the emperor himself was daily expected. Great activity and preparation, it was said, were observable in all the different corps.—A very short time

must now decide, we think, the question of peace or war; for if the latter should be determined upon, the period has arrived when its operations can be commenced with the greatest advantage.

Liverpool, March 13.

France.—Several indications of a revolutionary tendency have recently manifested themselves in France. We are not surprised at this. The safety of France, as we have contended ever since the restoration, lay in the equipoise of each of the extreme parties into which it is divided.—That equipoise is broken. The preponderance of either party would have been equally ominous. The ultra royalists now predominate, and in the state to which their blind and heady measures are pushing that country, it cannot long continue.

Ireland.—The intelligence from Ireland can scarcely be called favorable. Although in the neighborhood of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, the peasants are giving up their arms and returning to a state of tranquility, in other parts of the country some houses have been plundered of arms. In the adjoining county of Limerick, several outrages have been committed by men with their faces blackened and dressed in women's clothes. The house of T. Fortune, esq. of Ballydaniel, and Ballyeashane, the seat of G. Leake, esq. have been burnt to the ground by incendiaries; as was also the house of Ballinakell, near Killiehny, belonging to J. Pigott, esq. Several other houses in the same neighborhood have also been burnt. On Friday evening, (the 1st) about seven o'clock, Henry Sheahan, conveying the mail from Rathkeale to Shanaghten and the Kerry line, and one escort of the 3d light dragoons, were fired at by some ruffians, from behind a ditch, who killed the postman and his horse, wounded the dragoon and took off the mail. The occurrence took place so near the town of Rathkeale, that the shots were heard by the police and 42d, who immediately repaired to the scene, and found the postman weltering in his blood: he was taken to the hospital and breathed his last at 12 o'clock. A vigilant pursuit was set up for the perpetrators, and several fellows were taken up, who, if not concerned in the robbery, will be tried under the insurrection act.

The special commission, under the insurrection act, opened at Limerick on the 1st inst. On that and the following day, 17 individuals were tried, some on indictments of being "tumultuously and unlawfully assembled," and others as being "idle and disorderly." Thirteen were found guilty and four acquitted. Of the former, several were apprehended with arms in their hands, at a distance from their homes. They were forthwith sentenced to seven years transportation, and, on the same evening, sent, under military escort, to Charleville on their way to Cork, where they will be put on board the hulks, until the transports are ready to convey them to New South Wales. The promptness of these trials, and the summary mode adopted towards those convicted, made a great impression upon the populace who witnessed the proceedings.

The Rathkeals special sessions commenced on Tuesday week.—31 magistrates appeared on the bench.—5 men were convicted of being absent from their homes at night, and sent off for transportation.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Dublin paper of Saturday. The following is the only piece of intelligence worth extracting from it:

"The destruction of property in Limerick is frightful. The insurrection act, however, is in full operation. The moment conviction takes place, the culprits are hurried off to a vessel that lies at Killrush, and it is not unlikely that, in a very few days, they will be on their way to New South Wales.

"It is gratifying to be able to state, which we do upon the authority of the Cork papers, that the insurrection act has by the mere terror of its name hitherto subdued the spirit of the insurrection in that great county. Mr. Lloyd has been sitting from day to day in Cork, and there has not yet been one conviction under the act."

"From Tipperary we have happily no news. Killenny is tranquil, and likely to continue so. In Kerry there has not yet been any commission, but the assizes prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated than another is made, and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris journals.

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Nat. Int.

"The delays of the capt. general of Cuba, with regard to the fulfilment of the royal order transmitted to him by col. Forbes, were so extraordinary, and upon any just principle, so unaccountable, that the minister of the United States in Spain was, by letters from this department, of 13th and 16th June last, instructed upon his return to Madrid, to represent the same to your government, and to request new and peremptory orders to that officer, for the delivery of the archives in his possession, conformably to the stipulation of the treaty. The renewal of the order was declined, upon the ground of entire confidence on the part of your government; that the capt. general would, before it could be received, have completed the delivery of the archives and documents, as he had been commanded.

"I regret to be obliged to state, that this just expectation of his Catholic Majesty has not yet been fulfilled.

"Capt. James Biddle, commander of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, has therefore been commissioned to repair to the Havana, there to receive the documents and archives, which colonel Forbes was obliged to leave, and which it is hoped the captain general and governor of Cuba will cause to be delivered without further delay."

William P. Duval, of Kentucky, recently judge of the United States' court in East Florida, has been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, to be governor of the territory of Florida.

Ordination.—The Rev. Wm. Hooper was this day admitted to the order of priesthood by the Right Rev. R. C. Moore, bishop of the dioceses of Virginia and North-Carolina.

Fayetteville Gaz. April 24.

Wilmington, Del. April 16.

We are informed that a gentleman, travelling some mornings since, on the road from St. Georges to the Red Lion Tavern, about eleven miles below this place, was taken from his sulky, robbed of about four hundred dollars, and tied to a tree near the road, from which he was released by a black man who was passing some time afterwards.

Gazette.

Banking Extraordinary.—The new directors of the State Bank of Vincennes, Indiana, have declared a dividend of profits for the last six months, of 20 per cent. or at the rate of *forty per cent. per annum.*—*N. Y. Stateman.*

Explosion of a Mine in Ohio.

A singular explosion took place on the 15th ult. about 11 miles N. W. from Cincinnati, at a salt well situated on Taylor's creek, a branch of the Big Miami, where generals Harrison and Findlay have perseveringly employed a number of men in search of saline springs.

After the well or shaft had been dug to the solid rock, the miner's auger was introduced, and a perforation made in the rock to the depth of 300 feet, when boring at this depth, the auger struck into an extensive subterraneous cavern of water; the rods plunged down several feet, and the water instantly rushed up to within 13 feet of the earth's surface.

The boring rods sunk so low, that they could not at that time be withdrawn; the water rose very copiously, and was accompanied with an inflammable gas, supposed since to be carburetted hydrogen.

At this stage of the business, five men descended into the well, in order to extricate the rods, and inadvertently called for a light, which when brought to the mouth of the pit, instantly set the gas on fire, and it exploded with a vehement report.

Two men on the top of the pit were severely injured, but those in the bottom much more so; having the skin scorched on their hands, their faces burnt, their hair singed, their linen and light apparel consumed; no lives however were lost, but it is said that two are dangerously wounded.

The force of the explosion carried away the board covering from the pit head, and the report was heard to a distance of a mile or more.

The inflammable gas continued for 8 days to rise up through the hole of the rock, causing the water to bubble briskly at its surface.

When flame was afterwards communicated, by way of experiment, the gas would ignite, and continue to burn at the water's edge. The less informed country people were somewhat in alarm, imagining that the water was burning.

On the eighth day after the opening of the vein, the gaseous ebullition ceased rather abruptly, and has not since been resumed.

It is hoped that the insertion of these facts may serve as a caution to miners and others; and cause observations to be made on the subject which may be interesting to the public at large. A. B.

Note from Park's Chemical Catechism.

What renders this gas so extremely dangerous in mines is the circumstance that whenever the atmosphere of a mine becomes charged with more than one thirteenth of its volume of carburetted hydrogen gas, the whole becomes explosive.

Western Spy.

The bill "further to regulate the post office department," which was reported in the house of representatives on Wednesday last, and is now depending there, provides, among other things, as follows: That all post roads shall be discontinued, on which the net proceeds of postages do not amount to one-third of the expense of conveying the same, except those which lead to seats of government, or between seats of government of the several states or territories, or to or between seats of justice; that no postmaster shall frank or receive, free of postage, any letter or package, except on business relating to his office; that no postmaster shall be concerned in any contract for carrying the mail; that any postmaster shall be forthwith removed from office who shall fail to render his accounts within forty days, or to pay drafts on him by the general post office for moneys due by him to the office; that no allowance for clerk-hire in post offices shall hereafter be made, unless sanctioned by the postmaster general; that the commissions hereafter to be allowed, per quarter, to postmasters, shall be as follows:

On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent. on any sum not exceeding two thousand three hundred dollars over and above the first hundred dollars, twenty per cent. and on any sum above the first two thousand three hundred dollars, eight per centum; that the following postages be hereafter charged, viz: on every single letter conveyed by mail for any distance not exceeding 20 miles, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for any distance over 20 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 10 cents; for any distance over 60 miles, and not exceeding 120 miles, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for any distance over 120 miles and not exceeding 240 miles, 18 cents; for any distance over 240 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 20 cents; for any distance over 400 miles, and not exceeding 740 miles, 25 cents; and for any distance above 740 miles, 31 cents; and for every double letter, double those rates; for every triple letter, triple those rates; and for every quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and for every letter or package weighing one ounce avoirdupois weight, single postage for every quarter of an ounce, and in that proportion for all greater weights: and the postage to be charged on newspapers shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1 cent; for any distance over 50 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and for any distance over 300 miles, 2 cents; provided: the postage to be charged on a single newspaper from one place to another in the same state or territory, shall not exceed 1 cent; and the postage to be charged on magazines or pamphlets shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per sheet; for any distance over 50 miles & not exceeding 150 miles, 2 cents per sheet; for any distance over 150 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for any distance over 300 miles, and not exceeding 500 miles, 3 cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; that no publisher or printer of a newspaper shall be entitled to receive, free of postage, more than 50 newspaper, nor more than 6 from any one state; that no officer of the government shall frank or receive free of postage any letters other than those relating to the business of his office.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Commodore Barron.—The proceedings of the court of enquiry, relative to commodore Barron, are at length published, from which it appears, that the extent of the allegations proven, relate to his not returning to the U. States during the war; and the testimony I think abundantly shews his disposition to do so, and his inability to carry his wishes into execution.

This officer has had enough of punishment, of suffering and of privation; it is time that sympathy should unite with justice, and that he should be restored to the public service, "redeemed and regenerated;" and I flatter myself that the publication of the proceedings is preparatory to the step. The president has no feelings hostile to commodore Barron, or the wishes of the people on this subject, and there is reason to believe that he will be assigned a command corresponding with his rank, probably in the Mediterranean. This measure, we are confident, will be approved.

The last account from Newfoundland, received in England, describes that colony to be in a state of extreme distress. Among the lower orders, it is said there are few able to support themselves; and the members of the rich part of the community are so small that relief was impracticable.—Many, it was feared, must perish for want. Meetings of the inhabitants had been held for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and the governor had intimated to them a sum equal to the whole raised by the colonists would be contributed by the government. Memorials have been sent to England to claim the interposition of the legislature.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

We copy from one of the last London papers the address from the king of Spain on the dissolution of the late Cortes, and the answer of the Cortes. These documents are calculated to attract general respect. The king seems

to have learnt by experience, what his monarchical preceptors never taught him, that the paramount duty of a chief magistrate, whether hereditary or elective, has no relation to himself, but wholly to the people, whose happiness, and the true glory of the nation, it is his first great duty to promote. The Cortes, too, seem to have readily assumed the representative character, and worn with becoming dignity—giving way, on the expiration of their term of service, to their successors in office, with cheerfulness and lively anticipations of the future.—Comparing the present condition of Spain with what it was ten years ago, there is abundant reason for congratulation to the friends of political and religious freedom throughout the world.

Nat. Intel.

Early productions.—A box of ripe strawberries were sold in Boston market on the 10th inst. during the snow storm, for eight dollars. Cucumbers upwards of eight inches in length, fresh from the vines, were exhibited the same day.

It was reported at Rome that the eldest son of Prince Camino, (Lucien Bonaparte,) will shortly be married to his cousin, the eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and that when the nuptials are solemnized, the distinguished couple will proceed to the United States of America, to reside with the lady's father.

The German papers state, that the emperor of Russia has issued an ukase for the abolition of the punishment of branding, in order that penitent criminals may not, through life, be doomed to the wretched reflection that their ignominy is irrevocable. He also prohibited all violent means to extort confession from accused persons.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
April 24	68	77	83
25	74	80	62
26	75	81	84
27	72	74	75
28	65	70	72
29	63	71	76
30	71	76	80

BING desirous of withdrawing myself from the mercantile business, I propose selling at our next May court, the assortments of Goods which I now have on hand, the sale to commence on the second day of said term, and to continue from day to day, until all is sold. The terms will be made known on that day.

I also wish all persons indebted to the late firm of Thomas J. Fiddis & Co. or Thomas J. Fiddis, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Thomas J. Fiddis.

May 1. 16-18

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from Greensborough, on Thursday last, a dark sorrel

From the London Star of December 22.

An Emigrant's Adieu to Scotland.

Our native land, our native vale,
A long and last adieu!
Farewell to bonny Tivoitdale,
And Cheviot mountains blue!

Farewell, the hills of glorious deeds,
And stately renown'd in song!

Farewell, ye blithesome braes and meadows,
Our hearts have loved so long!

Farewell, ye breezy clif's knownes,
Where thymes and harebells grow!

Farewell, ye hoary haunted howes,
O'erhung with bark and blos!

The battle mound, the border tower,
That Scottie's annals tell—

The martyr's grave, the lover's bower,
To each, to all, farewell!

Home of our hearts! our fathers' home!
Land of the brave and free!

The sun is flapping on the foam,
That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore,
Beyond the Atlantic main;

We leave thee, to return no more,
Nor view thy clif's again!

But may dishonour blight our fame;
And quench our household fires,

When we or ours, forget thy name,
Green island of our sires!

Our native land, our native vale,
A long, a last adieu!

Farewell to bonny Tivoitdale,

And Scotland's mountains blue!

From the Western Carolinian.

Events of the Revolutionary War.

CONCLUDED.

Collection of American forces to surprise Major Ferguson—Battle at King's Mountain, and defeat and death of the latter—Capture of a British Garrison at Colleton-Hall.

On the defeat of gen. Gates, the surprise and complete dispersion of gen. Sumpter's, and dispersion of general McDowell's army, no appearance of an American corps existed to the southward of Virginia; and many of the whigs from the Carolinas and Georgia, with gen. McDowell at their head, retreated to the west side of the Allegany mountains, for refuge from a pursuing foe. It was at this gloomy period of the revolution, that col. Shelby, col. Sevier, col. Campbell, and gen. McDowell, who had fled to their country, began to concert a plan for collecting a force and making a forced march to surprise major Ferguson with his party, who had advanced up to the foot of the mountains, on the east side, and threatened to cross over and lay waste the country on that side, for their opposition to his master's arms.

The Americans once more, in pursuance of their plan which they had concerted on the western waters, began to collect on Doe river, in the edge of the mountains which separate the eastern from the western waters, about the 24th September, 1780; at which place colone: Shelby, colonel Sevier, and colonel Campbell, with their regiments, and gen. McDowell, with his followers, rendezvoused. But previous to their march from Doe river, it was discovered that a certain Crawford, and one or two others, had deserted to the enemy. They proceeded, however, on their proposed route to the top of the Yellow Mountain, but here it was determined in a council of officers, as useless to attempt to surprise maj. Ferguson; and they concluded, to lie off to the left, through mountains almost impassable, get in the enemy's front, and act as circumstances might enable them to do. Fortunately, on the first day they got clear of the mountains on the east side, they fell in with col. Cleveland, an officer of great zeal in the cause of liberty, with 400 men, who had embodied in the northern counties of North-Carolina, with a view to join any other American party that might be collected to oppose the advance of the enemy. The next day they fell in with col. John Williams, and sundry other officers of distinction from South-Carolina, with their followers who had also advanced with a view to join any Americans collected to oppose the enemy, having altogether about 400 men. The whole then moved on towards Gilbert town, where it was expected Ferguson's army lay. It was now discovered that the American army, thus accidentally collected without a head, was a mere confused mass, incapable of performing any great military achievement. The officers commanding regiments assembled and determined that a commanding officer was expedient; but the senior officer of the army was unpopular, and as the campaign was a volunteer scheme, it was discovered that those who had the right to command would not be chosen. It was determined to send for gen. Morgan or gen. Davidson, to take the command, and gen. Charles McDowell proposed to undertake the mission, and actually set out in pursuit of one of those generals. During their sitting, it was proposed that until gen. Morgan or gen. Davidson arrived, the officers composing that board should meet once a day and determine upon the movements of the army—this being agreed to, it was also proposed and agreed to, that col. Campbell should be appointed officer of the

day to execute the plans adopted by the commandants of regiments.

These regulations being adopted, the army marched into Gilbert town—Ferguson had left it two or three days. The Americans pursued upon his trail, which for some distance appeared as if he intended to take shelter under the walls of Ninety Six. In order to move with greater velocity in their pursuit, the American officers spent the whole of Thursday night in selecting their best men, best horses and guns; and by day-light, on Friday morning, were ready to pursue with nine hundred and ten picked men, well armed, and mounted on good horses; the residue, about seven hundred, of weak horses and footmen, were directed to follow on as fast as possible. The Americans pursued hard on the enemy's trail all day on Friday without alighting, until they arrived at the Cowpens just at dusk. Here they killed some cattle, stayed an hour and roasted some beef, then resumed their pursuit. The night was very dark; but it was discovered that Ferguson had changed his route, and that instead of Ninety Six, his object appeared to be to get in the rear of lord Cornwallis, who lay at Charlotte, in North Carolina, with the British grand army; and that his making this circuit was merely to gain time to collect his tories, who had been suffered to go to their homes before it was known that the Americans had collected to oppose him. At the Cowpens col. Williams and his men left the army, and started just after dark to go to attack 600 tories a id to be collecting at Geib's but a few miles distant from that place. The colonel was much importuned to abandon that object, but refused. In the morning, however, just at day light, on the army arriving at Cherokee ford on Broad river, col. Williams with his men came up in the rear. This was a welcome sight, as from the sign on the enemy's trail, the American army had gained ground greatly upon him;—and the conflict was growing to a crisis. This was Saturday morning, and at sunrise it began to rain hard. The army, however, continued unremittingly to pursue its main object, travelled hard all day through the rain, until they got within a few miles of the enemy, where he lay encamped on King's Mountain, and where he had arrived late the evening before.

On gaining information of the position of maj. Ferguson's army, the American line of battle was formed as follows: Col. Campbell's regiment, headed by himself, formed the centre column to the right; colonel Shelby's regiment commanded by himself, formed the centre column on the left. The right wing was composed of colonel Sevier's regiment, col. McDowell's regiment, col. Winston's regiment, &c. commanded by col. Sevier in front. The left wing was composed of col. Cleveland's regiment, col. William's regiment, col. Lacy's regiment, and col. Brannan's regiment, &c. headed in front by col. Cleveland himself.

In this order the American army advanced in four lines, until it arrived in sight of the enemy's camp on King's Mountain, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1780. The two centre columns then wheeled to the right and left, formed a front, marched up and attacked the enemy, while the right and left wings were marching round. The action then became general and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans had upwards of sixty killed and wounded, and they killed and took of the enemy eleven hundred and five; three hundred and seventy five of them were left wailing in their gore on King's Mountain. Among the latter was maj. Ferguson himself. He fell in the close of the action. About the same time col. Williams was mortally wounded, of which he died.

The American arms from this period were successful to the end of the revolution.

In November, 1781, gen. Marion received information that four or five hundred Hessians in garrison at Colleton-Hall, near Monk's corner, were in a state of insurrection. He detached col. Mayam, of the dragoons, col. Sevier, and col. Shelby, with a party of 800 men, to attack that post. The party was commanded by col. Mayam. They appeared before the British garrison early on the 26th day of November 1781. The Hessians had been sent to Charleston the day before, under an apprehension of their disaffection. But the British in the garrison, amounting to 150, surrendered at discretion, under the impression that the Americans had artillery. This post was six or eight miles below the enemy's grand army at Ferguson's swamp, commanded by gen. Stewart. The detachment were all mounted, and carried the prisoners by turns through the woods on their horses, and arrived the night after, about one o'clock, at gen. Marion's head quarters in the swamp of Santee river, at the distance of nearly 50 miles from where the British surrendered. Gen. Stewart sent a strong detachment to regain the prisoners, but could not come up with them. The enemy's whole army retreated to Charleston two days after the reduction of the post at Colleton Hall, and never came out again during the revolution.

Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Bootan.

Among the numerous curiosities, publications, essays, &c. presented to the Asiatic Society, at a meeting which took place at Calcutta on the 13th of December last, was an account of Bootan, by Krishna K'nat Boose, who was deputed by order of government to the country of the Dab Rajah, in 1815-16, and translated by David Scott, esq. of the civil service, was forwarded by Mr. Swinton, secretary to government in the political department. This local description of a territory hitherto little known, is extremely curious in many respects.—Bootan is bounded by the company's dominions on the south, on the east by Assam, on the north by the Lhassa territories, and on the west by the Lopha country.—We shall only briefly advert to a few points characteristic of the manners of the people of Bootan.

In war the Booteas have matchlocks, but they are of little use, as they cannot hit a mark with ball. They are afraid to fire one off with more than two fingers of powder, and when they load more heavily, they tie the piece to a tree and discharge it from a distance. They fight well with a knife. When a man is killed in battle, both parties rush forward and struggle for the dead body, those who succeed in getting it take out the liver and eat it with butter and sugar. They also mix the fat and blood with turpentine, and making candles of it, burn them before the shrine of the deity. The bones of persons killed in war are also used for making musical pipes, and of the sculls they make beads, and also keep them set in silver for sipping water, at the time of the performance of religious ceremonies.

The Booteas do not fight in an open manner, but fire from a distance, and attack at night, or lie in ambuscade. They wear iron caps and coats of mail of iron, quilted jackets; they are armed with four or five knives in case of accidents, and they carry bows and arrows;—before engaging they drink plentifully of fermented liquor.

It is said that the Gylongs, or Boota monks, are not allowed to sleep, or even to lie down, night and day persons of the order continually keep over them, armed with long whips, which they apply to the shoulders of any one that is seen to nod. The Gylongs called Lube bathe separately from the others. There are also convents of women, who wear yellow clothes, and make vows of chastity.

Bootan produces abundance of Tangan horses, blankets, walnuts, musk, chowr cowtals, oranges, and muncubits, which the inhabitants sell at Rung pure, and thence take back woollen cloths, puttoos, indigo, sandal, red sandal, assafetida, nutmegs, cloves, muskhee, coarse cotton cloths, of which they use a part in Bootan and send a part to Lhassa.

The Booteas worship images. The chief maxim of religious faith amongst them is that of sparing the life of all animals. The fish in the rivers they do not allow any one to kill, and the vermin that infest their heads and clothes, they catch and throw away; bugs they treat in the same manner, and never put any kind of living creature to death. Their marriages are contracts by agreement of the parties, and no ceremonies are observed at their celebration. For the most part the husbands live in the houses of their wives, the latter seldom going to their husband's house.—A rich man may keep as many wives as he can maintain; when poor, three or four brothers club together, and keep one wife amongst them. The children of such a connection, call the eldest brother father, and the others uncles.

The bodies of the deceased are burned; the ashes are collected and carried home, and in the morning, they are placed in a brass pot and covered with silk, and, attended by a procession, carried to the river, when the contents are thrown into the water, and the pot and silk presented to the Gylongs, or priests.

Krishna Boose, the Hindoo writer, states that; in Bootan, lightning does not descend from the clouds, as in Bengal, but rises from the earth, which, he says, is universally reported to be the case by the inhabitants. In Bootan it never thunder, nor do the clouds ever appear of a black colour, but merely resemble mist; the rain which falls is also exceedingly fine. The Bootan territory is entirely mountainous, except on the south-south-west, and eastern parts, where there is level land.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE METEOR.

As I consider it the duty of every person, who may have it in his power to furnish any information having a tendency to elucidate so strange and unaccountable a phenomenon, I shall state my observations, for the purpose of enabling others to compare them with any they may have made, so that something more may be known, respecting such appearances, than seems to be at present.

On Saturday the 9th of March, a few minutes after 10 o'clock at night, being on the west side of Third-street, going from the north to the south, just as I got to the south west corner of Market and Third-streets, a light seemed to appear behind me, which increased so rapidly that I had only made two or

three steps till it appeared as light as if the sun had been shining at mid-day.

I instantly turned round to see what it was, but all was then as dark as before the light appeared, except a streak of light that appeared extended across the street, high up in the atmosphere, sharp pointed at the east and gradually becoming broader to the west side of the street, and there it appeared much lower than at the east end. I had not viewed it more than two seconds till the west end showed itself clear of the houses, and rapidly diminishing, both in length and breadth, but continuing of the same shape, pointed at the east and rounded at the west end, till that end reached nearly the middle of the street, when it became invisible. The breadth of the broadest end, I suppose, was only about one twentieth part of its length. Supposing this light to be the tract of a meteor, through the atmosphere, (though I had never read of their leaving such an appearance,) and that it was not many miles distant, I waited some time to hear the report of its explosion, without hearing any thing. I then supposed it might be further off than I had at first imagined, but had not the most distant idea of its being so far as Canajoharie, in the state of New-York, which I afterwards saw in the newspapers. It certainly was fortunate that the sky was so clear as to give an opportunity of seeing it so far off. Having remarked the part of the houses which obstructed the view of the west end of the streak of light, I went to observe it by daylight, and took the angle as well as I was able, without proper instruments for the purpose, and found it to be ten degrees above the horizon, and to be about two hundred feet from where I stood. The angle of its slope to the westward I could only guess at, being so far above the houses on the east side of the street, but by holding a rule, as near as I could recollect, of the same slope as the streak of light, I think the angle across the street was nearly eighteen degrees. I have been informed, by a late survey, Broad-street runs north eleven degrees, twenty-one minutes east—the other streets being understood to be parallel to it, and fifty feet wide.

By the accounts in the newspapers, the course of the meteor was from north east to south west. The time, as nearly as I can judge, from my first noticing the light, till it was extinct, was only from four to five seconds; from that till the west end of the streak of light appeared, clear of the houses, was only about two seconds—and from that till it became invisible, about six seconds.

Now, suppose the westernmost part of the streak of light, in my view, was two hundred miles from Philadelphia, which I suppose cannot be far from the truth, and the other matters as before stated, I have made some calculations, which show, that, at the westernmost part of its course, (in my view,) it was upwards of forty miles from the earth, and at the easternmost part of its course, upwards of ninety-six miles from the earth; that, at that part of its course, its tract through the atmosphere formed an angle of about twenty-two degrees with the horizon, and that its velocity was at the rate of upwards of forty miles in a second of time.—Whether this incredible velocity through the air ignited the mass of matter composing the body of the meteor, and that, being so ignited, the light in its tract might arise either from sparks flying off in its course, or from the air being so heated as to show the light for some time after, I leave to the conjecture of every one; but it is evident, from the breadth of the light increasing in its progress, the heat of the meteor must have been increased till it probably burst into fragments, though I have not seen it published that any of them have been found.

If any gentleman has had an opportunity of making similar observations to the foregoing, or any other, that will throw light on the subject, I hope they will be published, so that the best information may be obtained; and any person wishing to see my calculations, will have them explained by

JOSEPH WATSON,

No. 62, Spruce-street.

Philadelphia, 5th April, 1822.

N. B. In the account that I have seen published, from Canajoharie, the number of minutes, must be considered seconds of time, as the whole appearance, from first to last, I think, could not be a quarter of a minute, being more like a flash of lightning than any thing I can compare it to. The accounts of its direction seem to be rather vague; but if its direction was more south than south west, its angle with the horizon, and velocity, must have been greater than I have estimated them.

NEWSPAPERS.

Types are stubborn things.—The truth of this saying we have had frequent opportunity to test, and we look upon this *stubbornness* as no slight trouble with which editors and printers are surrounded and encompassed. They are expected to furnish all the interesting intelligence of the day. The merchant looks for prices current, his ship news, and if some do not happen to find what they wish, then the printer has been neglectful. The lawyer and divine look for legal and religious intelligence, and folding the paper over him, "what in the world can induce the editor to devote so much of his journal to commercial items?" The agriculturist wishes to benefit by recent improvements, and being anxious to see every thing on the subject is surprised to find a string of dull ship news in the place of interesting articles on husbandry! The mechanic wants a particular account of every new invention, and asks, "how can the editor fill his whole paper with matters relative to medicine, surgery, yellow fever, and the small pox, instead of encouraging useful inventions?" Immediately after comes the physician, and laments that more time and space is not devoted to the publication of medical essays! The merchant who sends an advertisement, wishes it always to appear in the inner form and thinks some paragraphs ought to give way for the purpose; thus are printers entirely doing wrong. If they put reading matter outside in consequence of having no more room inside, it is thought not worth reading, because, had it been, "it would not have been crammed in a dark corner of the paper." Or, if even this reflection is not made, it is ten chances to one if it is not thought it was merely done to "fill up." Other readers want anecdotes, and dreadful accounts of dreadful murders—they want more information on the subject of the bloody war between the Greeks and Turks, and they complain that we fill up our sheets with uninteresting local matters, instead of furnishing more "Foreign intelligence." Some readers want an account of all the deaths, both here and every where—and the ladies are not pleased, unless we insert more marriages, for they are surely more interesting than a daily report of corn, flour, tobacco, and auction sales, and exchange transactions. Then comes a body of writers and essayists with quires of paper filled with their lucubrations—they are astonished when they are told that the press of foreign matter will delay the insertion—for, says one, how unimportant is *that* compared with my essay?—All these things, and a thousand more, conspire to perplex the printer—it is in vain for him to say, "types are stubborn things," and that he cannot compress the mass of fifty columns into twelve! it is in vain—for how easily could you have inserted *this* by leaving out *that*? If the editor writes long essays, he runs the risk of being called verbose, long-winded and tiresome—if he writes little he is considered lazy—and if he writes nothing at all, it is in charity conceded, that he is not able to do it!

Finally comes the "unkindest cut of all;" after a patient endurance of these things, when the printer asks for his money, small as his claims are, many persons seem struck with wonder that he should have occasion for it! "What! a printer want money—this is astonishing; is not his paper full of advertisements? has he not an immense number of subscribers? is he not daily increasing in patronage?" Thus they go on, and forget that "types are stubborn things."

THE FUSCUM.

Man is born with a desire to be happy, and this desire is the primary cause of all his actions, which continue through life, and in common language is called self-interest.

Man is born with natural propensities, or the desire to sustain, enjoy, and propagate life; these desires as they develop themselves, are termed his natural inclinations.

Man is born with faculties which in their growth receive, convey, compare, and become conscious of receiving and comparing ideas, and these constitute human knowledge.

The right use of those desires, inclinations and faculties, depend upon education—and every society as well as every individual, is interested in the sufficiency of the mode of education—since it is thereby that the character of man is formed.

Sale Postponed.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of that part of the estate of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, advertised to be sold on the 19th instant, is postponed until

Monday, the 6th of May, and will continue from day to day till all is sold.

D. Yarbrough.

April 23.

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State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1822.

Child & Clancy vs. John Sharp. Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishee.

That John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.